were not successfully eliminated, remaining its activity in the future. Therefore, the treatment protocol consist in eliminating the bacterias and byproducts in the root canal system and dentinal tubules in order to stop the inflammatory process and allow a correct regeneration of the periodontium.

Case report

Woman of 22 years old who attends the surgery because of the pain she feels in the second quadrant. A periapical radiograph is taken and the corresponding diagnosis is a periapical lesion in the tooth 1.5 (endodontically treated). We start the retreatment eliminating the fiber posts and sealing the last apical 6mm with MTA© (Dentsply Maillefer) because of the root resorbtion, after an intermediate cure with calcium hydroxide. In the third appointment we filled the rest of the root canal with gutta-percha. The final restoration was done with a lithium silicate crown. In the X-ray-controls done during the last two years after the treatment, we can see the total healing of the lesion.

Conclusions

The mineral trioxide aggregate is the therapeutic choice to seal big apical diameters resulting from apical resorptions; a complete bone and periodontal healing in the perirradicular region was achieved in the case presented.

- Oral Presentation 76

TITLE: Percentage of success in non-surgical root canal retreatment. A retrospective study

AUTHORS: Torres-Nebril A, Bernardo-Clari J, Alegre-Domingo T, Faus-Matoses V, Faus-Llácer VJ.

SOURCE: J Clin Exp Dent. 2014 1;6 (Supplement1):S36.

* doi:10.4317/jced.17643860

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.17643860>

Objectives

The aim of this study was to evaluate the percentage of success in non-surgical root canal retreatment and to determine the influence of various factors on the prognosis.

Materials and Methods

A total of 77 patients with 87 previously endodontically treated teeth were included in this retrospective study. The follow-up period was at least 24 months. The Local Ethics Committe on Investigations Involving Human Subjects reviewed and approved the protocol. All

participants signed an informed consent. The patients were referred to the Master in Restorative Dentistry and Endodontics, University of Valencia, between 2009 and 2012. The operators worked with operating microscope and followed the same sequence of retreatment for all the cases. The teeth were classified according to their dental group and by presence or absense of periapical lesion radiographically detectable at the beginning of the treatment. It was also assessed the preservation or not of the initial root canal morphology. The classification proposed by Gorni et al. was used for this purpose. In order to evaluate the degree of healing, Kvist classification was employed.

Results

The overall success of nonsurgical retreatment was 83.9% after an average follow-up period of 28.5 months. Complete healing was observed in 41 teeth (47.1%) and incomplete healing in 32 (36.8%). A total of 14 teeth failed (16.1%). The highest percentage of success (94.7%) were obtained in cases with canal morphology respected and without periapical lesion at the initial appointment.

Conclusions

Non-surgical retreatment is a highly predictable procedure with a high percentage of success. Further investigation is required to determine the importance of other prognostic factors on the outcome of retreatment.

- Oral Presentation 77

TITLE: Mesostructure of pink porcelain-composite in risked anterior esthetic by dental implants

AUTHORS: Valenzuela Triviño V, Jiménez Martínez JD, Urrejola Ballesteros A, Rodríguez Pérez M, Otero Ávila A.

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Introduction

Anterior front rehabilitation with implants can have aesthetic consequences if parameters of ideal placement are not respected so it can derive in deficit of support tissues, both bone and soft tissue. An artificial material, like porcelain or pink composite, could be a good alternative to solve this problem, but due to the aesthetic limitations, other therapeutic alternatives might be considered.

Case report

44-year-old patient comes to the Máster of Aesthetics demanding a more aesthetic solution than the rehabilitation with two crowns screwed over implants in the anterior front. Crowns were placed to vestibular to compensate the incorrect emergence of the implants and it appeared a periimplantary soft tissue defect which was tried to solve with pink resin.

After aesthetic analysis with Digital Smile Design, another therapeutic options were evaluated and eventually it was decided using connective tissue graft and a mesostructure screwed to one of the implants, the other one was not loaded. Two lithium disilicate crowns were cemented to the mesostructure and same material veneers were done in the rested teeth of anterior sector. To solve the soft tissue problem, pink porcelain mesostructure combined with pink composite were used according to the Coachman and cols technique.

Conclusions

In cases of excessively soft and bony tissue deficit, where surgical techniques are limited, prosthetic mesostructures with pink porcelain combined with pink composite can be a suitable solution.

- Oral Presentation 78

TITLE: Dentists attitude towards deep dental caries

AUTHORS: Villalta R, Fuentes MV, Ceballos L.

SOURCE: J Clin Exp Dent. 2014 1;6 (Supplement1):S37.

* doi:10.4317/jced.17643862

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.17643862>

Objectives

To know the attitude of dentists of the First Region towards deep dental caries, since, according to scientific literature, the partial removal of caries, from primary or permanently asymptomatic teeth, is preferable to the complete removal in deep lesions, to reduce the risks associated with pulp exposure.

Materials and Methods

To perform this work an anonymous on-line survey was elaborated (e-encuestas.com) with results automatically retrieved. This survey was sent to the dentists of the First Region via e-mail and social networks.

Results

457 surveys were retrieved. 59% of those inquired believes cariogenic micro-organisms should be completely removed since, otherwise, the caries might progress;

53.7% of those inquired believes residual caries is a risk for the vitality of the pulp. 54.4% would eliminate the caries near the pulp even if there was evidence that the pulp does not present irreversible pathology, 51.4% uses dental excavators until hardness feeling of sound dentin when probed by hand instruments and 48.3% still uses a caries detector. 96.1% uses composite as restorative material for posterior teeth and, in case a cavity base is applied, 73.4% uses glass ionomer cement and 25.5% calcium hydroxide. 54.5% is unaware of the partial caries removal technique, but 85.6% would leave caries in the bottom of the cavity to preserve pulp vitality if there was enough scientific evidence.

Conclusions

According to scientific evidence, updating the knowledge of deep caries treatment by the dentists of the First Region is required.

- Oral Presentation 79

TITLE: Photodynamic therapy as an adjunct to the root canal treatment. A series of cases

AUTHORS: Zubizarreta Macho A, Zorita García M, Alonso Ezpeleta O, Rico Romano C, Sierra Armas L, Mena Álvarez J.

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Introduction

The anatomy of the root canal system is a surgical field of difficult access for the current disinfection systems. This makes the removal of bacterial deposits inside of the radicular canals difficult and it is responsible for a large number of secondary infections that it causes the loss of the affected tooth. That is the reason why therapeutic alternatives are required which favour the use of disinfecting agents. The disinfecting agents reduce the bacterial load present in the root canal systems and the results obtained by conventional disinfection systems have improved. One of the proposed systems is the photodynamic therapy or light-activated disinfection / or disinfecting with light. This system is minimally invasive, safe and biocompatible. This method does not generate bacterial resistance and it has shown some promising results in disinfecting root canals and as active therapy to traditional methods of disinfection of endodontic therapy.

Case report

Four clinical cases for which applied the photodynamic therapy were exposed. Patients undergoing this clinical